UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.7/1994/2
17 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Thirty-seventh session
Vienna, 13-22 April 1994
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

Report of the Executive Director

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*E/CN.7/1994/1.

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Summary

During 1993, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) carried out its activities on the basis of a three-tiered strategy, with objectives at the country level, at the regional or subregional level, and at the global level.

At all three levels, UNDCP sought to act as a catalyst for and to coordinate international efforts within the framework of the international drug control instruments. Ensuring a balance between efforts to reduce illicit drug demand and supply was another prominent goal.

At the country level, UNDCP continued providing support to Governments in the formulation and adoption of drug control master plans. Major emphasis was placed on strengthening institutional and legislative frameworks for the planning and effective implementation of drug control initiatives.

At the regional or subregional level, UNDCP concentrated on developing and reinforcing intercountry arrangements with a view to enhancing joint planning and implementation of drug control interventions. UNDCP also expanded its working ties with regional organizations.

At the global level, UNDCP promoted legal activities aimed at universal adherence and application of the international drug control treaties; intensified its role as a catalyst in demand reduction efforts aimed at reaching all levels of civil society; adopted measures to enhance inter-agency cooperation; and strengthened its research capabilities, including the expansion of its links with major research institutes.

In the course of 1993, UNDCP evaluation policy and procedures underwent a process of fine-tuning in order to, inter alia, differentiate between project evaluations and thematic evaluations. Considering the evolving trends in the UNDCP financial base, fund-raising and public information activities of the Programme took on added significance in 1993.

INTRODUCTION

1. In the previous report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/1993/3), a strategy in the form of a three-tiered pyramid was introduced, according to which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) would shape and implement its activities at the national level, at the regional or subregional level, and at the global level. In 1993, UNDCP maintained this pyramidal perspective in working with Governments, as well as with international, regional and non-governmental organizations. More recently, the Secretary-General in a message delivered on 26 October 1993 by the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, during the high-level plenary meetings on drug control, reaffirmed the need to treat all aspects of the illicit drug problem in a balanced way at the national level, at the subregional or regional level, and at the global level.

2. At the conclusion of the high-level plenary meetings, the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/12, setting in motion a series of major events with clear implications for the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UNDCP. In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Commission to perform several new tasks in line with the latter's role as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues.

3. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994 to examine the status of international drug control cooperation within the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session. Also in that resolution, the Assembly requested the Commission, with the support of UNDCP and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of strength and weakness, and to recommend to the high-level segment of the Council in 1995 appropriate adjustments of drug control activities whenever required. In the interval, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) will have drug control on the provisional agenda for its meeting of executive heads, to be held in September 1994.

4. Thus, the international community has recently accorded even higher priority to global efforts in drug control. As the focal point for international drug control activities, UNDCP has played and will continue to play a central role in integrating efforts at the national level into regional arrangements to serve as a basis for successful drug control efforts at the international level. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/112, reaffirmed that a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control was provided by, inter alia, the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, together with the international drug control treaties. UNDCP will continue to work with others in striving for the full implementation of those instruments.

5. It should be mentioned at the outset that the present report focuses on those activities that reflect the achievements and difficulties experienced by UNDCP in 1993. The report does not provide a detailed overview of activities undertaken by UNDCP in 1993, for such information can be found in other documents before the Commission.

I. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

6. The Executive Director, in the message delivered on 26 October 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session during the high-level plenary meetings on drug control, noted the following:

> [At] the country level: when drawing up and implementing social and economic development programmes, each State should adopt a master plan to combat drugs in line with national priorities. I cannot overstress the importance of legislative and institutional measures and, equally important, the need to ensure their compatibility both with the letter and with the spirit of international treaties.

7. As one initial step in strengthening the country-level foundations for international efforts in drug control, many Governments have, with UNDCP support, formulated national agendas giving priority to drug control - in most cases referred to as drug control master plans. The master plan is not only an important prerequisite for drug control policy planning at the national level, but also an effective instrument on the basis of which regional and subregional drug control activities can be implemented. Developing the appropriate drug control institutions is another important measure, as the efforts of individual Governments represent essential building blocks of global progress.

A. Drug control master plans

8. Master plans, the cornerstone of the UNDCP strategy at the country level, set out policies and activities designed to achieve well-defined national drug control objectives. As such, they exemplify the programme approach that has been embraced by the United Nations common system. In addition to providing the country concerned with a tool to assist it in the fight against drug abuse and trafficking, the master plan reflects the will of the country to tackle the drug problem in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

9. In advising Governments and providing assistance in formulating master plans, UNDCP endeavours to ensure that the fundamental features of master plans are consistent with the situation in each part of the world. They should be action-oriented, planning instruments prepared by Governments; their preparation should take into account the complementary roles that can be played at all levels by governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academic institutions and society at large. A successful master-plan exercise requires the Government to allocate sufficient resources, in addition to making a sustained political commitment.

10. To enhance the effectiveness of its assistance, UNDCP can now make available to national authorities a format and guidelines for the preparation of master plans. UNDCP has developed and is implementing assistance programmes for countries in western and central Africa. One common aim of those programmes is to reinforce the institutions responsible for the elaboration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of master plans.

11. In south-east Asia, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has nearly completed a master plan with UNDCP assistance. And in Viet Nam, the master plan takes into account changes in illicit trafficking and drug abuse that are expected to occur under the new economic circumstances. In south Asia, also with UNDCP assistance, Sri Lanka completed a master plan; and India

is nearing completion of one that defines, inter alia, the role that its states should play in the fight against drug abuse. The implementation of master plans prepared, with UNDCP assistance, by Bangladesh and Nepal is moving forward.

12. For many Governments in eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the preparation of master plans must be preceded by further consolidation of the institutions necessary for the planning and implementation of drug control activities. In this context, it is significant that the Governments of the Czech Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia and Uzbekistan have established or are in the process of establishing the governmental bodies and policies required for master-plan preparation.

13. In Latin America, UNDCP in 1993 provided the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela with technical assistance in the preparation of master plans; the Governments of both Bolivia and Ecuador adopted master plans. In Brazil, UNDCP contributed to the development of a demand reduction plan and provided assistance to strengthen the coordinating body that will be responsible for the overall preparation of the master plan for that country. UNDCP provided the Governments of the following countries in Central America with assistance during the early stages of preparation of their master plans: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

14. More than 20 countries in the Caribbean are expected to participate in a UNDCP subregional master-plan meeting and workshop to be held in Barbados in March 1994. The aim of the workshop will be to provide government officials with guidelines on and practical experience in the formulation of master plans. It is expected that some 18 countries and territories in the subregion will update their master plans in 1994; the preparation of master plans with UNDCP assistance will be initiated in the following countries and territories in the Caribbean: Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

15. In the Near and Middle East, the Government of Jordan has begun the development of a master plan that approaches the drug problem in a comprehensive and balanced manner. UNDCP is providing assistance for this effort, which is the first of its kind in that region, and will provide similar support to other countries in the region in 1994.

16. The master-plan initiative of UNDCP should be viewed in the context of General Assembly resolution 47/199. In that resolution, the Assembly stressed that, in order to ensure the effective integration of assistance provided by the United Nations system into the development process of countries, a country strategy note should be formulated by interested recipient Governments, in cooperation with the United Nations system, under the leadership of the resident coordinator. The purpose of the country strategy note is to establish an agreed framework for a coherent and coordinated response by the United Nations system to requirements identified by recipient Governments. It should set out, inter alia, priority areas for United Nations system support for national development efforts.

17. The master plan is a document that could ultimately dovetail with the country strategy note, for both instruments are fundamental to the institutionalization of a programme-oriented approach. In cases where development-related and drug control objectives are linked, UNDCP has advocated using

master plans to clarify drug control objectives that could ultimately be included in the country strategy note.

18. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/199, paragraph 9, UNDCP held consultations in 1993 with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on preparations for an integrated country strategy note for countries in the eastern Caribbean.

19. In pursuing a more programme-oriented approach, UNDCP also developed a portfolio of country programme frameworks to serve as a strategic basis for its activities at the country and regional levels. The country programme framework provides a concise overview of the socio-economic setting of a given country, local drug-related problems and UNDCP activities, objectives and future orientation.

B. Institution-building

20. In many countries, there is a need to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework required to control drug abuse at the country level. Prerequisites for the development of appropriate national drug control policies include the collection and analysis of reliable information on the nature and extent of drug-related problems.

21. UNDCP institution-building activities involve assisting Governments in assessing drug-related problems, developing policies, establishing governmental bodies, training officials, ratifying and implementing international drug control treaties and harmonizing national drug control laws.

22. UNDCP activities in eastern Europe, in CIS member States and in the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) reflect the fact that institution-building must begin with a comprehensive assessment of local needs and capabilities. In 1993, UNDCP led an assessment of the law enforcement requirements of countries in those areas. On the basis of that inventory of needs and ongoing assistance programmes, appropriate activities are being designed, financed and implemented. While the aim of this endeavour was initially to maximize coordination in law enforcement, in 1993 the arrangement was expanded to include demand reduction as well.

23. In the Baltic States, as well as in CIS member States, UNDCP has provided model draft legislation and legal advice in order to establish the foundations for ratification of the international drug control treaties. For the Baltic States, UNDCP in 1993 also provided assistance in the legal and judicial sectors. As part of its support directed at the development of drug control policies, UNDCP has emphasized the need for demand reduction to be recognized as a key element of national drug control programmes. Thus, UNDCP is providing expert advice and training to establish rapid assessment mechanisms of the drug abuse situation in all the Baltic States. For CIS member States, training in the application of new national laws is expected to be made available to prosecutors and judges in the period 1994-1995.

24. UNDCP, in cooperation with Governments, provided basic institutional and legislative frameworks for drug control in 27 African countries, in 2 south-east Asian countries and in 7 eastern European and CIS member States. Assistance

was provided to a number of countries to enable them to establish central law enforcement services and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms. Penal legislation was modernized and harmonized in nine western African countries.

25. UNDCP continued to provide assistance in advising and training regulators, investigators, prosecutors, judges and other relevant justice personnel in implementing the provisions of the international drug control treaties and related domestic legislation. In order to address the needs of States that already have basic drug control legislative and administrative institutions, UNDCP is providing legal assistance expertise in technical matters such as money-laundering, the confiscation of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking, and precursor control. A draft model law on the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking has been prepared for use in countries with common law systems, and the drafting of model legislation on precursor control has been initiated.

II. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AT THE REGIONAL OR SUBREGIONAL LEVEL

26. The Executive Director, in the message delivered on 26 October 1993 to the General Assembly at the high-level plenary meetings of its forty-eighth session, emphasized the following:

> [Drug control action] should be carried out in a regional or subregional framework based on international cooperation agreements, providing for, inter alia, the exchange of information, also ensuring that drug control measures, and the promotion of broader common initiatives, especially in strategic sectors such as frontier zones, are effectively harmonized.

27. While progress at the national level is crucial, the ability of drug traffickers to redirect operations from country to country necessitates inter-State cooperation on a regional and subregional basis. Two specific developments are necessary at the regional level: improved communication, including the exchange of intelligence, and joint drug control intervention.

28. Regional organizations have a vast potential to play a unifying role in the field of drug control. In 1993, partners such as the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States, and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe all strengthened their ties with UNDCP in the global fight against illicit drugs. The regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other bodies such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Organization for African Unity (OAU) could also play an important unifying role in regional cooperation in drug control.

A. Regional or subregional arrangements

29. In 1993, UNDCP promoted subregional alliances in drug control. A UNDCP-supported arrangement in south-east Asia evolved into a model for intercountry drug control cooperation in other parts of the world. In October 1993, a memorandum of understanding was signed that brought the Lao People's Democratic Republic into a pre-existing subregional arrangement that included China, Myanmar, Thailand and UNDCP. The arrangement covers alternative development, demand reduction and institution-building. In one demand reduction project,

to be implemented along the border between China and Myanmar, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is designated as the executing agency. ESCAP will also be involved in another demand reduction project that has been planned for the area along the border between Myanmar and Thailand. Efforts are under way to expand the present subregional arrangement to include other priority issues.

30. In November 1993, UNDCP participated in a meeting of the Joint Executing Committee involving China and Myanmar on the one hand and Myanmar and Thailand on the other. The meeting, the third of its kind, was held at Yangon. The open nature of the discussions allowed participants to exchange views on a number of operational issues regarding cross-border project initiatives that were under way.

31. The model of subregional cooperation in south-east Asia is being adapted to other subregions. For example, in south-west Asia, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the Governments of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. Activities to be undertaken on a priority basis within the framework of the memorandum of understanding include joint planning exercises, operational modalities for information exchange, the harmonization of drug-related legislation, and joint training of demand reduction staff. The first of those initiatives, to be launched in 1994 and supported by UNDCP, will involve a project on strengthening law enforcement along the common borders of the above-mentioned three countries, in the area known as the Golden Crescent. The aim of the project is to improve communication and information exchange among the authorities in the subregion.

32. In Latin America, while UNDCP has worked with Governments primarily on a country-by-country basis, in 1993 there was a distinct focus on nurturing subregional cooperation. In May and October 1993, UNDCP held consultations with Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru on the development of a programme for subregional cooperation. In February 1994, experts from the four countries and UNDCP were to meet in Bolivia to select priority proposals for implementation under a subregional programme and to finalize a draft memorandum of understanding. Areas of joint cooperation include precursor control, remote sensing for illicit crop control and environmental monitoring, the harmonization of epidemiological measurement systems, and the development of school curricula with a drug prevention dimension.

33. The increasingly regional focus in Latin America was evident during a technical consultation organized by the Colombian Government and UNDCP at Bogotá in May 1993. The Technical Consultation on Illicit Opium Poppy Cultivation in Latin America was attended by government experts and representatives of donor countries, international organizations, universities and research foundations. The participants examined drug-related trends in Colombia and in the region as a whole, including the illicit production of trafficking in and consumption of opium and its derivatives. The impact of illicit poppy cultivation on socio-economic development and environment was also analysed. As a result of the technical consultation, new initiatives are being considered for (a) the monitoring of illicit crop cultivation by remote sensing and (b) the rehabilitation of forests destroyed by illicit poppy cultivation.

34. In the light of the altered political scenario in the Near and Middle East, UNDCP is planning to bring together countries in that area to strengthen regional drug control cooperation. Its dialogue with the Governments of Egypt,

Israel and Jordan, as well as with the Palestine Liberation Organization, culminating in a visit to the subregion by the Executive Director in December 1993, has given momentum to a subregional programme that could eventually involve other countries in the area as well. Plans have been made to convene a regional technical consultation at Cairo in early 1994 to identify areas of cooperation in, inter alia, the coordination of law enforcement interdiction efforts, the establishment of regional intelligence information services, and the development of a standard mechanism for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data related to drug abuse.

35. The first meeting of ministers responsible for coordination of drug control activities among members of the Economic Community of West African States took place at Abidjan from 21 to 25 June 1993. The meeting was seen as a sign of the commitment of Governments in western Africa to tackle the increasing drug-related problems in that subregion. The meeting unanimously adopted a subregional plan of action containing an outline of a strategy for developing regional cooperation based on the establishment of adequate drug control structures in all countries in western Africa.

36. Two subregional legal workshops were held in 1993: one for western African States, held at Abidjan in March, and the other for south-west Asian States, held at Colombo in October. The workshops were organized with subregional partners of UNDCP to enhance cross-border legal cooperation and to identify and resolve practical implementation problems.

37. As mentioned in paragraphs 22-23 above, UNDCP also provides a regional coordination mechanism for bilateral and multilateral assistance for eastern European countries, the Baltic States and CIS member States. The initiative provides a glimpse into the immense difficulty involved in launching effective drug control programmes in the absence of established drug control institutions at the national level. UNDCP is focusing on capacity-building to ensure, inter alia, that large-scale assistance can be absorbed effectively and efficiently.

38. The UNDCP drug control strategy in the Baltic States, in eastern European countries and in CIS member States is based on a multi-phase process involving political mobilization; policy formulation; needs assessment; skills training and institution-building; and operational support. In carrying out its coordinating functions, UNDCP aims to ensure that bilateral and multilateral initiatives are developed and implemented with two goals in mind: a rational division of labour among donors and the establishment of governmental institutions capable of absorbing large-scale external assistance.

B. Cooperation with regional organizations

39. In view of their potential to strengthen regional drug control cooperation, regional organizations have long been recognized as important partners of UNDCP. In Africa, UNDCP held discussions with both the Economic Commission for Africa and OAU at Addis Ababa in November 1993. Those discussions led to the formulation of a draft agreement that will be finalized in 1994. The agreement clarifies the terms of information exchange among the three organizations while establishing a basis for joint initiatives in the future. Contacts will be initiated in the first quarter of 1994 with the Southern African Development Cooperation Council.

40. In Asia, UNDCP has agreed to collaborate on drug control issues with the secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

In 1994, UNDCP will provide technical support for two training seminars on demand reduction and law enforcement for professionals from SAARC member countries. UNDCP foresees collaboration with ASEAN in the preparation of a drug control component for the ASEAN action plan for the period 1994-1996.

41. In Europe, UNDCP has strengthened its ties with the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The Pompidou Group's multi-city study of drug abuse in European cities is, with UNDCP support, being expanded to include eastern Europe. Joint efforts have resulted in the formulation of precursor control legislation for countries in eastern and central Europe.

42. In Latin America, UNDCP has continued to work closely with CICAD. In February 1993, UNDCP and CICAD sponsored a seminar to assist Brazilian authorities in the elaboration of national and state demand reduction plans. Following the seminar, a format for the formulation of state demand reduction plans was developed; a number of national demand reduction plans have been adopted and others are being elaborated.

43. UNDCP continued to support a CICAD-executed project aimed at developing regional precursor control mechanisms. The project entails convening regional expert group meetings and providing assistance to Governments in Latin America for the elaboration of national legislation to control precursors and essential chemicals.

44. Forthcoming joint initiatives involving UNDCP and CICAD include a programme to assist Central American Governments in developing and harmonizing national drug control legislation in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2) and a UNDCP needs assessment and programming mission to Central American countries.

C. Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

45. In 1993, three of the five subsidiary bodies of the Commission were able to meet in order to carry out their coordination functions at the regional level. The Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, was held at Vienna from 22 to 26 February 1993; the recommendations emanating from that Meeting were then brought to the attention of the Commission at its thirty-sixth session (E/CN.7/1993/2/Add.1). The thirtieth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the Sixth Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, were rescheduled for budgetary reasons; they will be held in 1994. The Third Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, is scheduled to be held in 1995.

46. The Sixth Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, held at Abidjan from 24 to 28 May 1993, formulated recommendations for closer cooperation among national drug law enforcement authorities in dealing with illicit drug trafficking by sea and in counteracting drug trafficking across land boundaries and through airports. The Meeting also held discussions on the status of illicit traffic in and manufacture of psychotropic substances and precursors from a subregional perspective and made recommendations to national drug law enforcement authorities on the matter (see E/CN.7/1994/CRP.3, chapters I and III).

47. At the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, held at Seoul from 13 to 17 September 1993, recommendations were made to national authorities to further the utilization of controlled delivery techniques in cross-border investigative cooperation, the identification of drug law enforcement

training needs, and precursor control in the Golden Triangle, the area where the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand meet. The Meeting also examined possible future trends in illicit traffic in both south-east and south-west Asia and suggested possible countermeasures (see E/CN.7/1994/CRP.4, chapters I and IV).

48. The HONLEA meetings continued to examine ways and means of improving their functioning and to play an important role in enhancing operational cooperation and coordination in combating illicit drug traffic at the regional level. For example, the Eighteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, decided that working groups at its future meetings should be structured along the following subregional lines: south-east Asia, south-west Asia and the south Pacific. It was also decided that working groups should continue to address specific drug law enforcement issues, such as money-laundering, which were of concern to all States in the region (E/CN.7/1994/CRP.4, para. 88).

49. The regional HONLEA meetings also reviewed the current situation of and trends in illicit drug traffic in their regions, drug law enforcement training and other measures to further the practical implementation of the 1988 Convention. In line with established practice, the recommendations adopted by each HONLEA meeting are to be implemented by the States in that region. The status of their implementation will be reviewed at the next HONLEA meeting.

50. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/36, entitled "Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe", close cooperation has been maintained between UNDCP, the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) to enhance their participation in the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

D. Regional and subregional outlook

51. In 1993, UNDCP experiences in the various regions of the world contributed to the synthesis of a clear operational focus that will continue to influence its support to Governments in the short term.

1. Africa

52. At its present stage, the UNDCP strategy for Africa is focusing on establishing and improving the functioning of national drug control institutions. It became clear in 1993 that UNDCP should continue to promote cooperation among countries in the region through the implementation of programmes based in subregions and the harmonization of government policies and action plans. UNDCP also intends to move towards multisectoral projects that will include both supply and demand reduction elements.

2. Asia and the Pacific

53. One of the highest priorities for Asia and the Pacific is the strengthening of subregional cooperation in south-east and south-west Asia. Assuming that the geo-political environment will improve, drug control strategies for the region will emphasize programmes to support supply reduction while building up national and regional institutional capacity, particularly in legal administration.

54. In 1993, UNDCP also began a process involving the intensification of its demand reduction activities in the region. In the future, this will involve strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations to develop innovative approaches and new methodologies for demand reduction at the grass-roots level through community-based programmes. UNDCP will also continue to focus on other areas of drug control activity, including: the detection of sources, routes and techniques used in trafficking in chemicals used in illicit heroin manufacture; the training of judiciary and law enforcement officials to implement the 1988 Convention; and the identification of technologies for making realistic assessments of opium production in south-east and south-west Asia.

3. Europe

55. As a consequence of some of the developments resulting from the end of the cold war, various drug-related problems have begun to emerge that necessitate concerted action at the regional or subregional level. Thus, UNDCP activities in eastern and central Europe will reflect greater emphasis on improvement of drug control measures, on early development of demand reduction strategies and on harmonization of drug control approaches within that geographical area. In this context, the UNDCP coordination mechanism for the region is essential. For the period 1994-1995, emphasis will be shifted from the collection and dissemination of information to the fielding of joint assessment and programming missions and the formulation of comprehensive programmes funded bilaterally or multilaterally. UNDCP will emphasize the planning of drug control programmes in the CIS member States in Europe, particularly in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and the expansion of the programme in the Baltic States.

56. The focus of UNDCP activities in the CIS member States and the Baltic States will depend to a large extent on the rapid establishment of sound governmental structures and programmes. Emphasis will be placed on the introduction of prevention education campaigns and the establishment of rehabilitation and reintegration services in countries facing major drug abuse problems.

4. Latin America and the Caribbean

57. The UNDCP programme in Latin America is being guided by two goals. One goal is to use scarce financial resources to assist Governments in the development of policies, institutional frameworks and selected projects that will enable them to carry out the necessary action in drug control legislation and the elaboration of rural and urban development programmes that include a drug control dimension. The second goal is to raise public awareness in the region of the harm inflicted by drug abuse and illicit trafficking on socio-economic development, health and the environment.

58. The strategic focus of UNDCP on a balanced approach emphasizing sustainable, replicable and cost-effective intervention has had a positive impact on its support to Governments in the field of alternative development. UNDCP will continue to enlist the support and full involvement of Governments in the elaboration, co-financing and implementation of more sustainable, selective programmes related strictly to drug control.

59. In the field of supply reduction, UNDCP will continue to work with Governments and intergovernmental partners in achieving a better division of labour in alternative development initiatives. In particular, UNDCP will seek closer operational partnerships with organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

5. Near and Middle East

60. Priority is being accorded to the development of subregional cooperation in the Near and Middle East, an increasingly feasible goal considering the changing political environment in the region. UNDCP will also continue to support Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen in the development of institutional drug control capabilities.

III. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

61. The Executive Director, in the message delivered on 26 October 1993 to the General Assembly at the high-level plenary meetings of its forty-eighth session, stressed the following:

> Action at the global level should involve the rigorous and universal application of international conventions; they provide the fundamental legal framework and true common denominator within which the national legislation of each State should be integrated.

62. The main foundation for international drug control consists of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 1/ that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 2/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 3/ and the 1988 Convention. Within this legislative framework, the main blueprint is the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

63. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/12, reaffirmed the leadership role of UNDCP as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator of drug control activities, especially within the United Nations system. Since its establishment in 1991, UNDCP has acted as the focal point coordinating all drug control activities within the United Nations system.

64. UNDCP is making a concerted effort to increase the involvement of other United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies in the fight against drug abuse. The updated United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control can serve as an effective tool for the coordination of United Nations drug control efforts. Inter-agency cooperation should complement the efforts of Governments, non-governmental organizations and community groups.

65. With regard to the coordinating functions of UNDCP, the role of Governments in guiding the system-wide effort being led by UNDCP cannot be overemphasized. Although the need for a system-wide response is self-evident, United Nations entities can focus on drug abuse only to the extent that Governments request them to do so. Thus, the views expressed at meetings of United Nations governing bodies, and specially the international financial institutions, represent an essential compass for the development of a system-wide drug control effort.

66. The exchange of information both among Governments and with UNDCP is an important requirement for international cooperation. In 1993, UNDCP initiated the development of a new information system with emphasis on electronic communication facilities for automatic data exchange with national authorities and international bodies. The new system should not only improve the efficiency of the UNDCP data collection activities, but also reduce the reporting burden for

Governments. UNDCP made progress in developing a software package to provide national drug control authorities with tools for entering, storing, reporting and electronically exchanging data in cooperation with UNDCP.

A. Treaty adherence

67. In addition to providing assistance to Governments at the country level, UNDCP has focused on a broad array of initiatives to ensure the implementation of the drug control treaties at the global level. The universal adoption and full implementation by Governments of the international drug control treaties are prerequisites for progress in the field of drug control. Controlling the international flow of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals and reducing money-laundering crimes require a common legal framework.

1. Legal assistance

68. In 1993, UNDCP published 60 national laws promulgated by 28 Governments to give effect to the international drug control treaties. Many of the new laws were enacted to give effect to the 1988 Convention, covering such topics as precursor control, money-laundering and the confiscation of the proceeds of drug trafficking. Other Governments amended existing statutes to include in their domestic control regimes various drugs and other substances listed in the international drug control treaties.

69. In order to increase the usefulness to States of the publication of national laws, in addition to indexing the laws, UNDCP began an analysis of the texts of the laws published since 1990, the year that the 1988 Convention entered into force. Based on that analysis, a report is being prepared that will summarize the trends in legislation in key areas such as the establishment of offences, confiscation, precursor control, and treatment and rehabilitation options.

70. In 1993, 15 States became parties to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 16 States became parties to the 1971 Convention and 22 States became parties to the 1988 Convention.

71. In addition to providing model instruments of ratification and accession to the international drug control treaties, UNDCP responded to requests from several States for advice on proposed legislation or for information on the drug control laws of other States.

72. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXVI), concerning the implementation of article 17 of the 1988 Convention, on illicit traffic at sea, UNDCP convened at Vienna in November 1993 a meeting of the Expert Group to Consider the Mandate, Activities and Funding of a Working Group on Maritime Cooperation. The recommendations of the Expert Group are contained in the report on that meeting (E/CN.7/1994/3, chapter I).

73. In 1993, UNDCP carried out a number of specific activities in the field of treaty implementation. Of the 13 notifications communicated by UNDCP under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, three concerned the prohibition of imports of certain psychotropic substances into Bulgaria, India and Togo. Others related to a growing number of government notifications under the 1988 Convention.

74. Sixty annual reports of Governments on the working of the international drug control treaties were analysed, and the data were used in preparing country profiles and updated editions of two annual publications, Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties (ST/NAR.3/1993/1) and Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control (ST/NAR.4/1993/1).

2. Support to the International Narcotics Control Board

75. In 1993, UNDCP continued to provide support and services to INCB. The INCB secretariat, while working closely with other parts of UNDCP in this endeavour, focused on various global initiatives based on the international drug control treaties, including the functioning of the international drug control system, and the control of precursors and essential chemicals.

76. Under working arrangements adopted in 1991, UNDCP provided substantive and analytical inputs for the report of the Board for 1993. 4/ Computer technology was also provided to the INCB secretariat, enabling it to process and analyse more efficiently data submitted to it by Governments under the international drug control treaties and various Economic and Social Council resolutions and to facilitate the constant exchange of information between Governments and the Board. This technology should also contribute to more efficient worldwide monitoring by the Board of the licit movements of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

77. UNDCP also assisted in the publishing of three annual technical reports of the Board. For the first time, the annual technical reports of the Board included a publication on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 5/ in addition to its publications on narcotic drugs 6/ and psychotropic substances. 7/

78. UNDCP also organized and funded two regional INCB seminars for drug control administrators, one at Beijing in June 1993 and the other at Warsaw in September 1993. While the Board has periodically held regional seminars for drug control administrators in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the one at Warsaw was the first in an eastern European country. UNDCP will continue to work with the Board in supporting such events in 1994.

3. Control over licit drug manufacture and distribution

79. In 1993, UNDCP increased its focus on the control of drugs used for licit purposes. At the heart of that exercise was the provision of assistance to Governments for the establishment of more efficient drug control systems. The World Health Organization (WHO) played an important role in that effort. For example, UNDCP and WHO co-sponsored a technical consultation on illegal or informal distribution networks ("parallel markets"), which was held at Vienna in June 1993.

80. The co-sponsoring of the technical consultation was part of an initiative by UNDCP to determine what action would be most appropriate in dealing with controls over the licit distribution of narcotic drugs and, above all, psychotropic substances. There has been increased recognition of the need to give greater priority to that area. With the help of a questionnaire specially designed for gathering information on domestic drug distribution systems, UNDCP has been able to increase its understanding of the extent of the problem.

81. Some initial activities have already taken place in the area of control over licit drug manufacture and distribution, including the provision of advisory services to the Governments of Ethiopia, Lebanon and Viet Nam. UNDCP, in cooperation with WHO, is organizing a pilot training course on the subject for African pharmacy inspectors, to be held at Tunis in April 1994. The course will use a curriculum drawn up by UNDCP.

4. Precursors and essential chemicals

82. UNDCP worked with INCB in the area of controls over precursors and essential chemicals. In addition to the central monitoring work carried out by the INCB secretariat, other units within UNDCP concentrated on developing and implementing a programme of technical cooperation in that field.

83. Work is nearing completion on model legislation for precursors and essential chemicals. A pilot project that began late in 1993 involves, initially, the holding of a workshop at Bangkok in February 1994 to raise awareness of the precursor problem, to identify appropriate operational mechanisms and procedures for regional cooperation and to make a better assessment of the needs of south-east Asian countries dealing with the precursor problem. A similar project is envisaged for countries in south Asia.

B. Inter-agency cooperation

84. The active involvement of United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies, including the international financial institutions, as well as partners outside the United Nations system, is a critical dimension of international drug control efforts. To some degree, a system-wide effort is beginning to emerge. At the same time, there is still much room for improvement. One prerequisite for greater inter-agency cooperation in this area is more recognition of the fact that drug abuse may threaten society from many perspectives - economic, political, social and environmental.

85. ACC has a unique role in facilitating the integration of a drug control dimension into the policy frameworks of its various member organizations. Its discussions on the follow-up to Agenda 21 8/ on an agenda for development provide additional opportunities for ACC to carry out that role. In October 1993, ACC placed the drug control issue on the provisional agenda for its meeting in September 1994.

86. One significant development in 1993 was the further streamlining of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. At its meeting in Paris in September 1993, the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control agreed that the new version of the System-Wide Action Plan should be finalized by 10 December 1993. The revised System-Wide Action Plan consists of three main parts: (a) the strategy, which highlights emerging trends and priority concerns; (b) action taken by United Nations entities during the preceding year to address those trends and concerns; and (c) forward-looking plans of action. The revised System-Wide Action Plan, complete with the agency-specific implementation plans, will be before the Commission at its thirty-seventh session.

87. Also discussed at the September 1993 meeting of the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control was the role of the international financial institutions in the field of drug control. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) participated in

those discussions. UNDCP prepared a discussion paper in which it was suggested that greater complementarity was needed between the Programme and the international financial institutions on issues such as alternative development, money-laundering and drug-oriented economic research. Various questions were raised in the discussion paper regarding the extent to which a drug control dimension should be reflected in the programming of international financial institutions.

88. There has been growing recognition by the international community of the linkage between underdevelopment and drug abuse; this, in turn, has drawn attention to the need for greater policy harmonization and coordination of activities in drug control. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/43, a dialogue was initiated with the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (the members of which include UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP and IFAD) with a view to developing closer cooperation with UNDCP.

89. A working arrangement was signed with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 1993; the working agreement clarifies areas of common interest as well as the modalities of cooperation. A new working arrangement between UNDCP and UNDP was signed in October 1993, allowing UNDP resident representatives to act as representatives of UNDCP. In 1993, UNDCP opened field offices at Tashkent and at Mexico City. At the end of 1993, UNDCP had four field offices in Africa, seven in Asia and the Pacific and seven in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1994, two UNDCP field offices will be established, one in Latvia and the other in Lebanon, and an office will be set up in Viet Nam.

90. Working relationships with a wide range of partners in the United Nations system are an indispensable element of the overall effort of UNDCP. In many cases, this teamwork takes place in the context of country-level projects, such as a joint demand reduction project with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in India and an initiative in the agricultural field with IFAD in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In Bolivia, UNIDO serves as a partner with UNDCP in agro-industrial development activities, while UNESCO and WHO have joined UNDCP in helping the Bolivian Government to formulate demand reduction elements of its master plan. In Myanmar, UNICEF coordinates its water sanitation and basic health-care inputs with UNDCP alternative development projects. Joint UNDCP/WHO demand reduction activities in China are being planned.

91. At the global level, a number of activities involving partners in the United Nations system deserve to be mentioned as examples of enhanced cooperation. One particularly innovative activity is the elaboration of a position paper on social and economic implications of the drug problem, involving some 10 United Nations organizations and specialized agencies; the paper will be presented at the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in 1995. A major tripartite ILO/WHO/UNDCP project on prevention of drug abuse among workers and their families is the first of its kind for UNDCP. A document will be before the Commission (E/CN.7/1994/7) on progress in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, section V, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 10 (XXXVI).

92. Partnerships are being strengthened with organizations outside the United Nations system as well. A 1992 agreement between UNDCP and CCC has led to a

number of joint technical cooperation activities in the areas of training and improved information transmission. To improve the transmission of information, UNDCP has supported the establishment of CCC regional intelligence liaison offices. In 1993, the regional intelligence liaison offices at Hong Kong became fully operational, and others were established at Nairobi, at Valparaiso, Chile, and at Warsaw. UNDCP continued to cooperate with ICPO/Interpol in establishing a telecommunications system to link ICPO/Interpol national bureaux in the Caribbean and Central America with each other and with ICPO/Interpol headquarters. An initiative to link and coordinate the drug seizure databases of UNDCP, CCC and ICPO/Interpol reached the operational testing stage in 1993 and is expected to contribute significantly to the effectiveness of all three organizations. Other international or regional organizations that continued to work closely with UNDCP included the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Commonwealth Secretariat and CICAD.

93. Other organizations are encouraged not only to join in UNDCP-funded exercises, but also to devote their own financial resources to drug control efforts. Some organizations have made encouraging progress in this area: for example, both UNDP and WHO have allocated their own resources to drug control programmes. The considerable progress achieved in forging the network of partnerships will be consolidated by promoting joint activities and by making efforts to ensure appropriate administrative and related procedures that will encourage partners to work with UNDCP.

C. Demand reduction

94. The present section should be seen in the context of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/35, in which the Council invited the Executive Director to place special emphasis on demand reduction strategies and initiatives in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session.

95. In 1993, UNDCP continued to base its activities on the principle that drug control efforts must be developed and implemented according to a pragmatic assessment of country-level and, ideally, community-level needs. The optimal balance between supply reduction and demand reduction efforts at the global level can be achieved only to the extent that full consideration has been given to the drug-related problems of a given country or region.

96. In 1993, UNDCP carried out various initiatives aimed at reinforcing the conceptual, statistical and operational foundations for concerted demand reduction efforts at the global level. Strengthening such foundations, however, must begin at the national level, with the full commitment and leadership of individual Governments. With that in mind, UNDCP focused on awareness-raising and human resource development, while endeavouring to initiate and strengthen working ties among Governments.

97. For example, UNDCP launched a series of meetings and training courses to assist government officials in assessing the extent and patterns of domestic and regionally shared drug abuse problems. UNDCP organized an expert forum on demand reduction in eastern and southern Africa, held at Nairobi from 1 to 5 November 1993. The goal of the forum was to permit UNDCP demand reduction activities in the region to serve as a catalyst by enabling countries to share their experiences in demand reduction, to assess mutual needs and to develop a network of local expertise. The forum was the first of a series of regional demand reduction initiatives to be carried out pursuant to the Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/35; the initiatives will continue into 1994 in

central and northern Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In view of the rapidly changing situation in eastern and central Europe and the need to coordinate the external assistance that is increasingly being provided in demand reduction, a preliminary meeting was organized by UNDCP at Vienna in November 1993 to permit information exchange and to establish the principles for cooperation and coordination in that area. A regional meeting on the subject will follow.

98. A substantial increase in the quantity and quality of information on the nature and extent of drug abuse, particularly at the country level, is essential to the planning of strategies and the determination of priorities. UNDCP has developed a relatively low-cost tool called the rapid assessment study and has begun work on implementing it in a small number of countries. A project is being designed to make the tool available on a wider basis. The objective is not for UNDCP to undertake such assessments on its own but rather to introduce a methodology that can subsequently be used by Governments.

99. Improvements in the information available at the country level will, in turn, enable better information to become available at the international level. Considerable progress was made in 1993 in making the International Drug Abuse Assessment System fully operational. Over 100 country profiles have been prepared on the basis of replies submitted by Governments to the annual reports questionnaire, and a global project is being prepared to promote and improve reporting on drug abuse.

100. UNDCP financed numerous demand reduction projects at the country level, described in detail in other documents before the Commission. Preference was given to projects that anchored initiatives firmly in communities and that promoted the development of approaches tailored to the project location and target group. Equally important was the need to link demand reduction activities with other health and education efforts that provided guidance and support to vulnerable groups. In this regard, UNDCP placed heavy emphasis on the increased involvement of Governments and non-governmental organizations in carrying out demand reduction projects at the country level.

101. In 1993, UNDCP worked particularly closely with WHO in the field of demand reduction. In addition to collaborating on a number of country-level projects, UNDCP continued to work with WHO on a 13-city investigation of the linkage between intravenous drug use and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. A new project was launched to examine worldwide knowledge on the effects of drug abuse on fetuses. In 1993, UNDCP, in collaboration with WHO, completed a project on prevention of the abuse of performance-enhancing drugs in sports. Subsequently, a proposal was made for a follow-up project to develop practical guidelines on drug abuse prevention for use by sports clubs. Ongoing dialogue with WHO has helped UNDCP to identify other areas where joint efforts would be desirable.

102. UNDCP will support a component of a larger-scale programme sponsored by the World Bank and the Government of Brazil aimed at reducing the spread of HIV and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) among drug abusers. The component, valued at US$ 2 million, targets two groups: the young and the addicted. For youth, drug prevention is being incorporated into school curricula. For addicts, efforts will focus on rehabilitation and social reintegration.

103. In 1993, one UNDCP objective in the field of demand reduction was to motivate non-governmental organizations, the business community and city administrations to take an active part in the fight against drug abuse. One way in which UNDCP reinforced its ties with non-governmental organizations was by assisting the international non-governmental organization community in organizing the World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction, to be held at Bangkok from 12 to 16 December 1994. As part of the activities leading up to the World Forum, four regional consultations were held. At the regional consultations representatives of selected non-governmental organizations from Africa, Asia and Latin America made suggestions on issues to be included in the provisional agenda for the World Forum. The issues suggested by the regional consultations included the following: the training of social workers, teachers and parents in drug demand reduction; the role of the media in prevention strategies; and the erosion of traditional cultural, moral and religious values as a cause of drug abuse in developing countries.

104. One conclusion reached in 1993 was that, in addition to non-governmental organizations specialized in the field of drug control, non-specialized non-governmental organizations could play a greater role in the implementation of drug control at the local level.

105. In close cooperation with two Governments, UNDCP organized the First International Private Sector Conference on Drugs in the Workplace and the Community. The Conference, held at Seville, Spain, from 13 to 15 October 1993, was attended by 120 representatives of companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and international organizations. The aim of the Conference was to assess the nature of drug abuse problems in the workplace, to review existing corporate policy in Europe and North America, and to develop a partnership involving the various segments of society represented at the Conference. The second international private sector conference will be held in Brazil in October 1994.

106. Finally, UNDCP continued to actively participate in international meetings of mayors against drugs. Following previous meetings held at Buenos Aires, Madrid, New York and Paris, the Fifth International Meeting of Mayors against Drugs took place in Macau from 3 to 5 November 1993. Recommendations were made on preventive education in schools and the training of teachers, the use of actors and athletes as role models and the inclusion of drug-related concerns in urban planning.

D. Supply reduction

1. Alternative development

107. UNDCP involvement in the field of alternative development hinges on the willingness of governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners to cooperate in those cases where capital-intensive development interventions are needed. A rational division of labour is crucial in view of the limited capital base available in the field of drug control.

108. The concept of alternative development was elaborated on in the documentation prepared by UNDCP for two seminars on the subject: one was organized by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Foundation for International Development and was held at Berlin from 28 to 29 April 1993; and the other, organized by UNDCP and CICAD, was held at Lima from 14 to 17 September 1993. The concept, as well as the criteria for UNDCP

involvement, is reflected in projects of the Programme targeting the reduction of illicit cultivation. Such projects are in operation in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Peru and Thailand.

109. An important new alternative development project was launched in 1993 in the Baalbek-Hermel area in Lebanon. The UNDCP/UNDP joint multisectoral initiative is aimed at reinforcing progress in illicit crop reduction with socio-economic development interventions. The initiative includes a broad array of development initiatives: income generation based on licit crop cultivation; the strengthening of agricultural extension services; the improvement of surface-water and groundwater irrigation schemes; and the upgrading of health, educational and social services. In 1993, UNDCP carried out preparations for the first phase of the initiative, which will begin in 1994 and will last approximately two years. Drug control objectives will be achieved in the first phase; in the second phase, UNDP will take over what will have evolved into a primarily development-oriented endeavour.

2. Money-laundering

110. International cooperation continued to develop in the field of financial investigations and money-laundering countermeasures. UNDCP pursued a three-year initiative focused on awareness-raising of decision makers and training of investigators, in line with its agreement with the Financial Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities at the fifteenth annual economic summit, held in Paris in July 1989. UNDCP organized or assisted in the organization of seven such training courses in 1993. That work was supplemented by assisting Governments in drafting appropriate legislation.

111. A number of partners work with UNDCP in fighting the laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking. In addition to the Financial Action Task Force efforts in that area, similar efforts are being made by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Council of Europe, CCC, CICAD, ICPO/Interpol and several national administrations. Cooperation among the partners is encouraging, and UNDCP will promote further coordination by convening in the beginning of 1994 an informal consultation for agencies and administrations responsible for assistance in this area.

112. Against this background and in line with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 5 (XXXVI), UNDCP is developing a plan of action aimed at promoting further cooperation with other institutions.

E. Research

113. In 1993, UNDCP research-related activities involved cooperation with a greater number of partners. Work with a major research institution in the United States of America focused on the identification of areas of UNDCP activity where the collection, analysis and dissemination of drug-related data could be improved. UNDCP also established a promising relationship with another major research institution in the United States, providing it with input for its preparation of a study on the global drug phenomenon.

114. In 1993, UNDCP initiated the preparation of several position papers. The first of these, on alternative development as an instrument of drug abuse

control, was prepared in connection with the seminars on alternative development mentioned in paragraph 108 above. The paper provides a brief history of international assistance in dealing with illicit cultivation and puts forward a long-term strategy on how to ensure the success of the new improved methodology in alternative development.

115. UNDCP, in consultation with the World Bank, also began a study on the illicit opiate industry and its impact on the national economy of Pakistan. The study, to be completed in early 1994, will investigate the dimensions of the illicit opiate industry in Pakistan, in addition to gauging its effect on incomes and income distribution, foreign exchange earnings and exchange rates, money-supply growth and inflation, savings and investment, and government finances.

116. In 1993, UNDCP also completed a discussion paper on drugs and development that was subsequently transmitted to the Administrator of UNDP as a basis for strengthening working ties between the two organizations. The aim of the paper is to expand the conceptual basis on which drug control and development initiatives have been formulated and launched. It focuses specifically on the linkages between drug abuse and underdevelopment as evidenced in global problems such as environmental decay and HIV/AIDS. It also highlights the implications that economic reform in the developing world may have on the illicit drug phenomenon. The paper, which delineated broad areas of inter-agency cooperation, will be subsequently submitted to the World Summit for Social Development.

117. Two other multi-agency papers are in preparation. A paper on women, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS is being prepared by UNDCP, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat and WHO for presentation to the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995. UNDCP, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute are collaborating on a paper on international cooperation in crime prevention and drug control, in connection with the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held early in 1995.

F. Laboratory

118. In 1993, the Laboratory of UNDCP worked with a network of national and regional institutions to establish internationally accepted scientific and technical standards for the implementation of the international drug control treaties. A quality assurance programme for national laboratories enables them to develop good laboratory practices. An expert panel was convened at Vienna in November 1993 on the harmonization and standardization of quality assurance programme nomenclature; and another was convened at Vienna in December 1993 on the development of good laboratory practice manuals and protocols for international proficiency testing.

119. Preparatory work was carried out for the establishment of two regional training centres in Africa that will become operational in 1994, joining three other regional training centres at Buenos Aires, at Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, and at Port of Spain. In 1993 a total of 72 fellows from 48 countries were trained at Vienna, at the three regional training centres and in 15 collaborating institutions throughout the world.

120. A new edition of the Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control (ST/NAR/23/Rev.1) was

published, together with manuals on recommended methods for the detection and assay in biological specimens of heroin and cannabinoids (ST/NAR/23) and of cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine and ring-substituted amphetamine derivatives (ST/NAR/24). A revised version of data sheets on the substances in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention was also prepared. The production and distribution of drug-testing kits also continued; as of 1994, the kit includes a test developed by the Laboratory for pemoline, a psychotropic substance reported to be causing increasing illicit traffic and drug abuse problems in Africa.

121. As illicit drugs are often contaminated, knowledge of the composition of the impurities in such drugs can give valuable clues about the method of synthesis and even the origin of those drugs. The Laboratory has initiated impurity profiling of selected psychotropic substances (fenetylline, methaqualone and pemoline). In addition, the Laboratory has acquired up-to-date computerized libraries for gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry and gas chromatography coupled with Fourier transform infrared; it has also developed its own supplementary computerized libraries.

IV. EVALUATIONS

A. Policy developments

122. Based on the experience acquired during the biennium 1991-1992, evaluation policy and procedures were revised in 1993. The revised policy differentiates between two types of evaluation activities: project evaluations and thematic evaluations. Project evaluations focus on the achievement of goals of individual projects. Thematic evaluations allow a group of projects or programme activities to be assessed with the aim of extracting policy-relevant conclusions.

123. In 1993, UNDCP also developed a set of criteria on which to base its decisions on whether or not an evaluation is called for. For example, in future, all projects with a budget of US$ 1 million or more will be subject to external evaluation. Project documents now specify, and provide a budget for, external evaluations when deemed necessary.

B. Evaluation activities

124. In 1993, two thematic evaluations of alternative development activities were carried out, one in Thailand (7 projects) and the other in the Andean subregion (17 projects). Additionally, in-depth project evaluations were conducted on an alternative development project in Pakistan; five demand reduction projects in Colombia; two demand reduction projects, one in the Dominican Republic and the other in Pakistan; and a forensic laboratory project in the Caribbean. UNDCP funding for the 33 projects evaluated amounted to approximately US$ 134 million.

125. Document E/CN.7/1994/CRP.8 contains a summary of the findings of the evaluations and of the follow-up measures taken by UNDCP. Some highlights of the evaluation results are provided below.

126. With regard to demand reduction, the evaluations found that increasingly effective prevention approaches and materials were being used. It was recommended that the prevention approaches and materials should be utilized for

projects in the same or similar geographical locations or cultural environments. Clearer identification of target populations should be ensured in the future.

127. The main conclusions on alternative development were that projects had generally been effective in reducing illicit crop cultivation in the target areas, though on occasion illicit cultivation had shifted to less accessible areas. It was confirmed that the goals of developing and implementing model activities, mobilizing resources and creating a climate favourable to alternative development reflected a sound strategy.

128. The evaluations led to the identification of criteria that will be used to develop achievement indicators for alternative development activities.

129. In general, the evaluations pointed to the need to focus on drug control objectives rather than development objectives in project design. Utilizing subregional approaches, particularly in alternative development, and the application of the concept of sustainability also emerged as important considerations.

130. Most projects seemed to be managed satisfactorily; however, those that were not suffered delays in implementation, and the effectiveness of some was limited. Thus, there was a need to continue to improve project design by carrying out thorough preparatory studies, strictly adhering to project guidelines and clearly defining achievement indicators. Greater attention must also be devoted to the selection of project execution modalities and personnel and to the regular monitoring of projects in the course of their implementation.

V. FUND-RAISING AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

131. Income in 1993 for the Fund of UNDCP amounted to approximately US$ 77.5 million, compared with US$ 64.4 million in 1992. Of the total income for 1993, government contributions accounted for US$ 74.2 million, or 95.7 per cent, interest income accounted for US$ 3.1 million, or 4.0 per cent, and income from non-governmental organizations and public donations accounted for US$ 0.2 million, or 0.3 per cent.

132. Efforts are being made to intensify fund-raising activities; however, a budget deficit is expected towards the end of the biennium 1994-1995. Thus, without new pledges it will be difficult for UNDCP to maintain its commitment to the proposed expansion of activities. At the reconvened thirty-sixth session of the Commission, emphasis was placed on the need for States to increase their general-purpose contributions to the Fund.

133. In 1993, various initiatives succeeded in raising public awareness about UNDCP. For example, AZIMUTHS, the television magazine of UNDP, produced television features on UNDCP projects and activities in Bolivia, Brazil, Kenya and Thailand. The features were broadcast in English, French and Spanish in more than 50 countries. A special documentary film was also produced by AZIMUTHS for UNDCP, to be used for fund-raising and public information purposes.

134. UNDCP also issued a number of publications in 1993. These included a brochure on indigenous people and drug abuse, produced on the occasion of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, an information brochure

on UNDCP activities in Brazil and a leaflet on the structure and functions of INCB.

135. UNDCP continued issuing its Information Letter and published two special issues of the Bulletin on Narcotics, one on the environmental impact of drug abuse 9/ and the other on policy issues relating to drug abuse and HIV. 10/ On the occasion of the high-level plenary meetings on drug control of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, UNDCP, in collaboration with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, prepared a special exhibit and an information kit for delegates and the press.

136. The members of the youth soccer team "Tahuichi Aguilera" of Bolivia have been appointed as UNDCP Goodwill Ambassadors. The team will promote the UNDCP campaign against drug abuse while participating in competitions throughout the world. The Chung Trio, the first UNDCP Goodwill Ambassadors to be appointed, gave benefit concerts in Paris and at Seoul.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1993 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.2).

5/ Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.1).

6/ Narcotic Drugs: Estimated World Requirements for 1994; Statistics for 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.3).

7/ Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 1992; Assessments for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV; Requirements of Import Authorizations for Substances in Schedules III and IV (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.4).

8/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

9/ United Nations publication, vol. 44, No. 2 (1992).

10/ United Nations publication, vol. 45, No. 1 (1993).